THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$1 25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed be ond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J b Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. E. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11. 1876.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 32
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 36

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	4.50	5. 0	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5. 0	7.0	9.00	12.00	18. 0
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.0	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30. 0
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	45. 0
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	80.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before insertion except when parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, M. G. Hughes.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. S. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, sec'y, O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Gro z, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Austin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.

Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, opp. Third street.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at deller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKELER, Attorney at Law. Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. es

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Baker", wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

WM. I. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set inside 8 at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited o painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oct. 15, '75. C. W. MILLER, Sec't.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,

Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.

Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18,1875.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,'75—y

C. P. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent s Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. july1,'73—y

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76-1y.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. H. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.
Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $1,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76-1y.

The Cook's Companion,

Improved Kitchen Slicing Utensil,

A novel Household Article for slicing BREAD, MEAT, SAUSAGE, NOODLES, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, CANDY, &c., &c.

The Machine is easy to regulate, and very simple to use. It takes up but little room in the kitchen.

GROCERS, BUTCHERS, HOTEL KEEPERS and EVERY FAMILY should have one.

Price $4, and cheap at that.

Call and see them work at the Furniture Store of

E. R. FURMAN,
Sole Agent for Columbia county.
May 26—3m Bloomsburg, Pa.

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE
INDIAN
at the new tobacco store on Main Street, below Market, for good Tobacco and Segars, where George Ilson carries on a brisk
WAR
against poor stock and high prices. Those who buy their segars of him can be seen
SITTING
in greatest comfort enjoying the fragrant weed without fear of sitting
BULL
OR HIS SCALPING-KNIVES.
June 30, '76.-3m.

The Wall Street Indicator.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE SENT FREE.
Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears. Also, full and complete instructions how to operate in Stocks and Stock Privileges, Capital hits and suggestions. Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to Clubs. "Send for it."
BUCKWALTER & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
P. O. Box 4317. 10 Wall St., New York City.
Mar. 31, '76.-1y

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

GILMORE & CO., successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. By a recent decision of the Commissioner ALL rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to interference cases before the Patent Office, extensions before Congress, infringement suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to inventions or patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

LAND CASES, LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the U. S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims, and homestead cases attended to. Land scrip in 40, 80 and 160 acre pieces for sale This scrip is assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any Government land subject to private entry, at $1 25 per acre. It is of equal value with bounty land Warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of instructions.

ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the supreme court of the United States, the court of claims, and the southern claims commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it. Address, GILMORE & CO.,
629 F street, Washington, D. C.
Jan 21,'76-tf.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,000,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,000,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100 000
Ætna of Hartford	5 0,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	221,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$173,925,000

March 26,'77—y

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

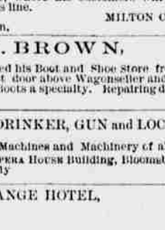
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

CARRIAGE



MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable macerials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

CENTRAL HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Oct. 8,'75ly JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

NEW SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

The undersigned has opened a first-class Eating House in the Exchange Block, formerly occupied by H. Stohner, where his customers will find every thing in his line.

Feb 18-2m. MILTON CHARLES.

C. M. BROWN,

has removed his Boot and Shoe Store from Brown's Hotel to 1st door above Wagonseller and Sharpless', Towanda Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.

Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1,'75 1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Opposite the Court House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county

W. B. KOONS,
Proprietor.
Oct. 8,'75-1y

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
May 26—1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

E. J. THORNTON

would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8,'75

WOOD PUMPS

Blatchley's Standard Cucumber and Graham Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings old and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade especially, are cordially invited, when in town to call at Factories, to call and see us and be assured of courteous attention, with prices and terms.
C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manu'fr, 506 Commerce St., Phila.
March 31—6m.

THE EYE & EAR.

DR. G. C. McDERMOTT

makes the treatment of

Diseases of the Ear & Eye

A SPECIALTY,

and has opened at Williamsport, Pa. an Institution for the treatment and cure of patients suffering from such diseases.

Office Hours.—Until 8 a. m., 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 p. m. Call on or address

G. C. McDERMOTT, M. D.,
75 Edwin St., Williamsport, Pa.
April 28-6m.

PURE TEA--IN SEALED PACKAGES,
Direct from China and Japan.
DELIVERED at YOUR OWN DOOR, fresh from the GARDENS of their GROWTH.
Imported direct by
THE WELLS TEA CO.,
201 Fulton Street, N. Y.

The difficulty of getting pure Teas of really fine quality in the United States, has induced THE WELLS TEA Co., to ship their Teas in sealed packages direct from the gardens in which they are grown, and as a further guarantee of their being delivered in their genuine state, they entrust the sale of them only to reliable Agents—the name of the nearest Agent to you is printed at the foot of this advertisement—so that the teas pass through none but responsible hands, and will be delivered at your own door as fresh as when they left the gardens of China and Japan; the price also is printed on each package, so that no error can occur.

Every body buys Tea.

Every body wishes to buy it at first hands—the best qualities at the lowest prices.

Every body dress—when they find a Tea suitable to their tastes—to be certain of getting the same article alwa s.

You can have all these advantages by buying of

THE WELLS TEA COMPANY.

Because they import their own teas, and sell them at wholesale prices—without the six or eight intermediate profits usually charged.

Because the quality is better at the price than is sold by any other house.

Because their long experience in China and Japan enables them to make better selections than ordinary dealers—and to import them with greater advantages

Because they absolutely guarantee the quality of all their goods—and keep them to one invariable standard, so that you can always rely on them.

Because they do business for cash only—and therefore make no bad debts, profit from good customers to cover losses by bad debts.

Because their agents are responsible and reliable men—who deliver Teas precisely as received from the Company.

Because having once tried these Teas, you will not need to go elsewhere hereafter.

WANTED—A Druggist, or other first-class merchant, in every town and city in the United States, to whom will be given the SOLE AGENCY for that locality.

Address, for terms and full particulars,
THE WELLS TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 4560 201 Fulton Street, N. Y.
July 21, '76.-2m.

The Latest and Best.

"LET MY NAME BE KIRBLY SPOKEN," a beautiful song and chorus by H. P. Danks. Mailed postpaid for 35 cents by

WM. H. BONER & CO.,
Music Publishers and Dealers,
1102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
June 9-13w.

Poetical.

THE DEWDROP AND THE HEART.

The night was dead, but, dying, gave
Birth to a drop of pearly dew;
The morning woke, and waking, found
The drop in all its beauty new!
Calmly and modestly it lay,
Cradled in moss, a liquid gem,
Untouched by art, worthy a place
In Nature's fairest diadem.

Calmly it lay, content to be
A drop of dew, and nothing more,
Till Phœbus rose, and then, forsooth,
Its happiness for aye was o'er.
The dewdrop gazed, and, gazing, longed
For brilliancy and sparkling sheen;
Would that a diamond I could be,
Mid emeralds of leafy green!"

Then turned it to the sun, and cried,
"Give me, O, give me of thy light!
Grant that with lustre glittering
My simple form may be bedight!"
"Forbear, O dewdrop," Phœbus said:
"Thou askest what is death to thee;
Seek not for more than Nature gave,
But with thy lot contented be."

"Nay, give me light, pure heavenly light
I long for it, for it I pine."
"Well, since thou will, poor foolish thing,
I give it thee—the light is thine."
The dewdrop sparkled in its pride,
Nor stayed to think upon the cost;
In truth a diamond it seemed,
Awhile it glitted—and was lost!

* * * * * * *

And as the dewdrop, so my heart,
Untrammeled, joyous, calm, and free
Until the God of love arose,
And in his beauty smiled on me
Then prayed I for the gift of love,
Nor heard his words in warning given,
But prayed again, till love was mine;
I loved—and love my heart has riven!

A LOST LOVE.

Oh, mystic loveliness of dear, dear woman;
Oh, vanished charm of waving chestnut hair,
Oh, pallid glow of beauty superhuman,
Lit with a gleam that makes the angels fair.

A dreary sweetness now your bloom enhances;
The earthly features wear the heavenly smile
That pictured angels bear in solemn trances
In silence of some dim cathedral aisle.

We met too late. Your promise has been plighted.
And until then it pleased me to be free—
No glance of yours that met mine hunger sighted
Ever betrayed the slightest thought of me.

We went our way with dreary commonplaces,
Poor soul, you trod your path through stony ways
Though you have slept so long, my memory traces
'Mid tears the memory of those evil days.

To you it seems a half-forgotten story,
In that far land beyond the pulse of time,
And thinking of you 'mid the saints in glory,
I see how earthly love may be sublime.

I linger on and learn the grace of bearing
The nerveless pang that follows on your loss,
For well I know that you, my love, are wearing
The crown that wreathes the angels of the Cross.

Miscellaneous.

LEGAL INTEGRITY.

"Young men," said Judge Lurlington, addressing half-a-dozen young lawyers, "never advocate a cause into the work of which you can not enter with a clear conscience. Never accept a client whose cause you do not believe to be just."

"Can that rule be always adhered to?", asked one of the listeners.

"It can," answered Lurlington, emphatically. "It is a lawyer's firm rock of foundation, and the only sure point of departure to the respect and confidence of his fellows."

"Have you always followed that rule, Judge."

"I was never tempted from it but once" he replied. "I will tell you the story, if you would like to hear it."

Of course they would like to; and having laid aside his pipe, the old man commenced:

"One day I was waited upon by a man who gave his name as Laban Sarfurt. He was of middle age, well dressed, and at first sight appeared to be a gentleman; but the illusion was dispelled when approaching business. He was hard and unfeeling, and naturally a villain. Success in speculation had saved him from being a thief or highwayman. I heard of him as a heavy dealer in the up-river lands. He asked me if I was willing to undertake a job which would call me to Shireton. I told him I was open to anything legitimate which would pay."

"Mr. Lurlington," said he, tapping me with coarse familiarity upon the arm.

"I want to secure your services You must not be engaged on the other side."

"I told him if he would explain to me the case I might be better able to give him an answer. He bit an enormous quid of tobacco from a black plug, and having got it into shape between his jaws he went on with his story:

The case was one of ejectment. An elderly man, named Philip Acton, had died leaving a valuable estate. There was nearly a thousand acres of land, with opportunities for developing immense water-power, and ere many years that land would be worth more than a million dollars. At present, upon the estate, and claiming it as a son of the deceased, was a man calling himself Henry Acton.

"But," said Sarfurt, "he is not a legitimate child. His mother was Betty Totwood, at one time a girl in Acton's employ. Acton, I know, was never married. He brought the boy up and educated him, and now the fellow thinks he will step into his protector's shoes. I can prove that I am the only living relative of Philip Acton. He was my uncle—my mother's brother—and, to a lawyer as smart as you, there can be no difficulty in proving my title. I can bring the witnesses to your hand."

"He told me he had given me five hundred dollars if I would undertake his case, and an additional thousand if I gained. That was a big fee—far more than I had then made in all my pleadings.

It was tempting. And yet I saw that it was not perfectly clear—not entirely honest.

"The probability was that this Henry Acton was Philip's child: and it was not impossible that Philip had married Betsy Totwood. It struck me that Laban Sarfurt was a villain, and that he fancied he had young Acton so far in his power that he could eject him from the title. But what had I particularly to do with that? If I accepted a client, I must serve him. I had no business but to serve his interest.

"I finally told Mr. Sarfurt that I would think the matter over. I should probably have business in Shireton during the session of the court and I would call on him there and examine more fully. I could not take his retainer, until I had further light."

"But," said he, will you promise not to take up for the other side?"

"I told him I would do nothing without further consultation with him.

"Because," he added, "if you are for me I am sure to win. Acton can't find a lawyer that can hold a candle to you. I know them all."

No matter whether I believed him or not—I did not feel flattered."

"Two weeks latter I received a letter from Sarfurt, promising me five thousand dollars if I won.

"The five thousand dollars was a strong argument; but was not law really a game of chance, in which the strongest hand and longest purse must win? I told myself yes. Yes—and I sat down and wrote a reply, saying that I would take the case. But I did not mail it at once That night I put it under my pillow, and slept over it; and on the following morning I threw it into the fire. I would not make up my mind until I had seen other parties—until I had been on the grounds. And I wrote to Laban Sarfurt to wait.

"Two weeks latter I harnessed my horse to the wagon, and with my wife and child, started for Shireton. I had been married two years, and our little babe, a girl, was a year old, our pride, our pet and our darling. Shireton was distant about thirty miles. We had been having rainy weather, for a week or so, and it had now cleared off bright and beautiful. We stopped and took dinner at a wayside inn, four miles beyond which was a stream which must be forded. The inn keeper told me that the stream was somewhat swollen from the late rains, but that if my horse was trusty there could be no danger.

"Arrived at the stream—the Wampatuck river—I found the water indeed risen, and the current strong. But I saw that others had recently gone over, and I resolved to venture. I knew my horse and had faith in him. My wife was anxious, but she trusted my judgment. A third of the way across the water was over the hub of the wheels. A little more and it would reach the body of the wagon. I began to be alarmed. I feared I had left the true track. Presently my horse stumbled and staggered, having evidently stepped on a moving stone. The wagon swayed and tipped, and the flood poured in upon us. My wife slipped, and in a moment more we were in the water, but with one hand I grasped the harness upon the horse, and with the other I held my wife. I was thus struggling when a wild cry from her lips startled the air. Our child was washed away.

"Oh, my soul! I can not tell you what I suffered during those moments. I could not help our darling! If I left my wife she was lost. I clung to the horse and clung to my shrieking wife—shrieking to God for mercy for her child. The horse was struggling for the shore. In the distance, upon the bosom of the surging flood, I could see our little one, her white dress gleaming in the sun, being born swiftly away.

"A moment more and I saw a man plunge from the bank into the river. I saw thus much, and then an intervening point of land shut out the scene. The horse was now rapidly nearing the shore, and ere long my wife and I were upon dry land, with the horse and wagon. As soon as I was sure my wife was safe, I left her to care for the horse, while I posted off down the river bank in quest of the swimmer and the child.

"You may well understand that all this time I was frantic. I was a machine being operated upon by a surging and agonizing emotion. How long or far I wandered I do not know; but at length I met a man wet and dripping, with my darling in his arms—my darling safe and sound!

"He told me he had caugh the child within a few rods of the fall, and that in landing he had cleared the fatal abyss by not more than two yards! He was a young man—not more than twenty-five—handsome and stalwart. He said he had seen my wagon tip, and was coming to my assistance when he saw the child washed away.

"I threw my life into the balance," said he, with a genial smile, "and thank God! both lives were saved."

"I asked him how I should ever repay him. He stopped me with an imploring gesture.

"If you talk of more pay than I have already received," he said. "If you can rob me of the only solid reward I can claim. Mercy! if saving the life of such a cherub is not enough reward of itself, then hard is the heart that can crave more." And with moistened eyes he told me that he had a child of his own at home—an only child—of nearly the same age.

"I asked him if he would tell me his name and with a smile he answered that it did not matter—he was not sure that he had a name. I then asked him if he knew me. He nodded, and said he thought I might be Mr. Lurlington, of Baldbridge, and when I told him he was correct, he said that I must excuse him. He was wet and must hurry home. And with that he turned away. I was too deeply moved to stop him, and when he had disappeared I started to rejoin my wife with a dawning impression that the man might be slightly deranged. But my darling was safe—her broad, fleecy cloak had floated out and kept her head above the water—and I went on my way rejoicing, resolved that the preserver of my child should not be forgotten.

"I will not tell you the emotion of my wife when she held her child once more in her arms. We reached Shireton before night and found quarters at a comfortable tavern.

"On the following day Laban Sarfurt called upon me, and was about to spread his evidence for my inspection when I interrupted him. I told him I could not accept his confidence until I had made up my mind to take his case in hand. Something seemed to whisper that there was danger ahead. I did not feel comfortable in that man's presence. I felt as though he was trying to buy me. The court would sit in four days. I told him I would sit in four days. I told him I would give him a final answer in two days from that.

"That evening I made a confident of my wife, and asked her what I should do. 'If I take the case,' I said, "I am sure of five thousand dollars." She bade me do what was right. God has been very kind to us, she said. Let us look to Him for our guidance."

"After this I called on the clergyman of the place whose son had been my class-mate in college and whom I had once before visited. He received me heartily, and by-and by I asked him about Henry Acton The result of all he told me may be summed up in his closing sentence. Said he:

"I am sure Henry Acton was Philip Acton's child—in fact, I know it—and I think the father and mother were married. Betsey died soon after the child was born, and we know that Philip always treated the boy as a legitimate child; and that he loved him as such I can confidently affirm."

On the following morning after breakfast, as I sat by the window in the bar-room, I saw coming up the street the man who had saved my child. He was walking slowly, like one in trouble. I pointed him out to my host, and asked him who he was.

"That is Henry Acton. Perhaps you have heard of the trouble he is likely to have with Laban Sarfurt?"

I said I had heard.

"I hope he may come out all right," the host added; "but I am fearful. He has got a hard and heartless customer to deal with."

"I shut my mouth and held my peace until Laban Sarfurt called for his final answer. I said to him:

"Mr. Sarfurt, I have been considering all this time whether I could undertake your case with a clear conscience—whether I should be helping the side of justice and right in helping you. I had concluded that I could not do so before I had seen Henry Acton, to know him by name. I now know him for a man who nobly risked his own life to save the life of my child. For that, indeed, I will reward him if I can. I have as yet accepted not one of your private disclosures. I have gained from you nothing that you could wish to keep from the public. I cannot take your case, but I tell you frankly that if you prosecute, I will defend Henry Acton."

I did not mind Sarfurt's wrath. He raved and swore, and then he went off and engaged two lawyers from Herkimer to take his case. I called upon Acton and told him I would defend him if he accepted my service as I had accepted his. He took my hand and thanked me.

I have made a great many pleas in my life, but I think I never made a better one than I made to the jury on that occasion. They were not out over five minutes. By their verdict Henry Acton was the lawful possessor of the estate his father had left.

From that day I never hesitated to refuse a case to which I could not give my heart. Such a stand on the part of a lawyer becomes known, and the public feels it; and what the public feels, juries are sure to feel.

Concerning Henry Acton, I will only add, he became my bosom friend. He always felt that he owed his title to his valuable property to me; and I knew that I not only owed the life of my child, but that to him I was indebted for the home that was mine for thirty years. He was very delicate in the gift of that piece of property. He deeded it to my wife. The husband of my oldest daughter is his oldest son.

SPIRITUALISTIC PHENOMENA.—The persuasive spirit of Katie King, which so deeply influenced Mr. Wallace and other men of science and note in England, was unable to cope with the unsparing rigors of our climate, and turned out to be a very simple deception. The more recent wonders of the same kind also have been wholly deprived of their miraculous character. There are, however, instances of singular responses made by the "mediums" to certain questions—evidences of knowledge of things peculiarly intimate and personal, which are curious and surprising, and for the explanation of which the key seems not to have been found. These, however, may fairly be classed with all well-attested phenomena of the night side of nature. And as many other apparently inexplicable phenomena occurring at the same time and under the same circumstances are attributed by the operators to spiritual agencies, but prove to be the result of exceedingly material forces, it is illogical to assume that the rest cannot have a similar explanation. Many, fortunately, require none. The poetry of the departed Shakspeare and the wisdom of the translated Bacon or Franklin are plainly due to lunar influences not in heaven, but upon earth. Consolation administered by spry table legs and assurances of immortality proceeding from tambourines happily do not cry for explanation. They explain themselves. Signor Blitz could give such spirits the odds and win the game.

One of the recent avatars was that of a woman, who, being tied fast, was in some manner waited upon by mysterious agencies which did what no living person could do who did not use arms, hands, feet or body.

As usual, the things were done behind a screne. The "spirits" are not content with their own invisibility. The laws of the spiritual world, it seems, require that the medium through whom they manifest themselves should be invisible also. If a guitar is played, it must be in a box or cabinet, or in the dark, or behind a screen. Why the spirits of heavenly light fear the light of earth, or the spirits of just men made perfect are unwilling to confront the gaze of very unjust and imperfect men, doth not appear The medium can only assure us that it is part of the mystery. Doubtless there are many honest people who went to the exhibitions of the medium, paying money at the door, and who came away firmly convinced that they had witnessed supernatural phenomena. For how could a woman with her hands tied behind her back thrum a guitar, put a pail upon her head, drive a nail into a board, blow a flageolet, or tie a knot in a band around her neck?

These were precisely the questions which Mr. W. Irving Bishop undertook to answer. That such things could be done by spirits he did not propose to question. He would only show that they could be done by men and women also. If he could do this, the "supernatural" would vanish, and the "medium would be compelled to prove that they were not done by her clever self behind the screen. If, again, she could not prove this, she must be considered as an exposed humbug, and "spiritualism" would have severely suffered, as when poor Katie King yielded to the pittiless confession of Mrs. Somebody in Philadelphia. Mr. Irving Bishop did what he promised. In company with a committee of well-known citizens of New York of high character, he appeared upon the platform at Chickering Hall. He was placed in a chair, and his hands were tied closely to a ring in a post behind him, and his neck was tied to another, as if he were about to undergo the punishment of the garrote. His feet were also tied together by a rope, the end of which was held by a spectator. A tambourine was then laid upon his lap, with several bells, and, like the "medium," he was then hidden by a curtain drawn before him. Instantly the tambourine resounded, the bells rang, and both tambourine and bells came flying over the curtain, which was at once withdrawn, and Mr. Bishop was found closely tied. It was obviously mysterious, and probably the work of spirits.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Aug. 11, 1876.

THE FIRST GUN!!

ALABAMA RESPONDS TO THE ST. LOUIS NOMINATIONS!

THIRTY THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR STABLE ADMINISTRATION!

KENTUCKY AS USUAL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 7.—The returns show Democratic gains everywhere. Enough has been received to warrant the statement that the Democratic majority will be 30,000. Many counties heretofore Republican send Democrats to the Legislature, and the majority on joint ballot will be very large. The vote by congressional districts shows seven of them Democratic and one Republican as far as heard from. There has not been a disturbance of any kind in the State. The utmost good feeling prevailed everywhere.

[In 1868 the Republicans carried Alabama for Grant by 4,280 majority and in 1872 by 10,828 majority. In 1874, the year of the "tidal wave," Gov. Houston, (Dem.), was elected by 13,190 majority on a very full poll. But in this centennial year the Democrats of Alabama have surpassed themselves and improved upon the year of the flood. This is a noble send off for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform, and will be so hailed throughout the country.]

KENTUCKY.

In this State the Democrats elected their ticket by increased majorities.

Digest of Election Laws.

Polls open at 7 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.

WHO CAN VOTE.

Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States one month.

2. He shall have resided in the state one year; or, if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen thereof, and shall have removed therefrom and returned, then he shall have resided therein six months immediately preceding the election.

3. He shall have resided in the district where he intends to vote two months immediately preceding the election, instead of ten days, as formerly.

4. If twenty-one years of age, or upward, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months previous to the election, and paid at least one month previous to the same.

5. Foreign born citizens must have been naturalized at least one month before the election, and must conform to the requirements contained in section 4, preceding.

The election will be held on "the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November," being this year the 7th day of the month.

Friday, September 8th, is the last day for being assessed.

Saturday, October 7th, is the last day for securing naturalization papers.

Saturday, October 7th, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote.

The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

A Short Catechism.

Who nominated Hayes?

The two Camerons, Senator Morton and Senator Conkling. They preferred him to Blaine, the strongest candidate in the Cincinnati Convention.

Who is managing the Hayes campaign?

Zach Chandler and John M. Edmunds of Washington, two old war horses.

To whom will Hayes be indebted for most of the votes that he may get?

To the corrupt Republican machine which those engineers control.

A pretty kind of administration may be expected from a man of putty like Hayes, with such managers to direct and dictate.—*N. Y. Sun.*

REPRIAL OF "SHERMAN'S SHAM."—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 106 to 86, on Saturday, repealed section 3 of the Resumption act of January 14, 1875, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in coin Legal-tender notes than outstanding. This action of the House is in full accordance with the sentiment on this subject expressed by Governors Tilden and Hendricks in their letter of acceptance, and as the vote upon the bill indicates, there is a clear and distinct party issue made upon it.—*Ex.*

The passage of the proposed School Amendment to the Constitution by the House of Representatives has very effectually spoiled the game with which the Republicans hoped to rake the Democratic decks.

Hayes says he is "in the hands of the committee." If he is already in the hands of these fellows (Zach Chandler & Co.,) how is he going to get out of their hands if elected?

The situation is thus contrasted by the Cincinnati *Gazette*: 1776, John Bull; 1876. Sitting Bull.

Nothing is more generally required, all over the world, than a safe, perfectly harmless and reliable purgative medicine. All purgatives sometimes produce pain during their operation, but Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills are far less liable to gripe than any other medicine which is an effectual. Ask your druggist for them. Price 25 cents a box.

Tilden's Acceptance.

AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR—PRESENT EVILS AND THE REMEDY THEREFOR.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The following is Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance:

ALBANY, July 31, '76.—*Gentlemen:* When I had the honor to receive a personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention held on the 28th of June at St Louis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that at my earliest convenience, and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfil that engagement. The convention, before making its nominations, adopted a declaration of principles which, as a whole, seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true functions, to restore purity of administration and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval. The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense, federal, State and municipal, and in the modes of federal taxation, justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis Convention. The present depression in all the business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment, carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption. Under the illusions of a specious prosperity, engendered by the false policies of the Federal Government, a waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster. The Federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of forty-five hundred millions; local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more—the vast aggregate is not less than seventy-five hundred millions. This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had greatly impaired our aggregate wealth and had made a prompt reduction of expenses indispensable. It was aggravated by most unscientific and ill-adjusted methods of taxation that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the Treasury. It was aggravated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy, skill and economy of production and the frugality of private consumption, and induced miscalculation in business and an unremunerative use of capital an l labor. Even in prosperous times the daily waste of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings. The margin of possible national savings is at best a small percentage of national earnings. Yet now for these eleven years governmental consumption has been a larger portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save, even in prosperous times, for all new investments. The consequences of these errors are a present public calamity, but they were never doubtful, never invisible. They were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that fictitious prosperity run highest.

WHAT WE CAN AFFORD.

In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes: "They bear heavily upon every man's income, upon every industry and every business in the country, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily, unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeated issue of legal-tender paper money to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink towards their natural scale the taxgatherers take from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm. I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the Radical majority of Congress. We cannot afford that policy towards the South. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our government is being converted. We cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation."

To the Secretary of the Treasury I said early in 1865: "There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financiering, I would give the whole of it, for the old, homely maxim, 'Live within your income.'" This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently. We see to-day the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the Senate and the Executive, that, unless the objectionable appropriations be consented to, the operations of the government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment an amendment of the Constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects and all independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two houses and of the Executive be preserved and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of the government.

THE SOUTH.

An accessory cause enhancing the distress in business is to be found in the systematic and insupportable misgovernment imposed on the States of the South, besides the ordinary effects of ignorant and dishonest administration. It has inflicted upon them enormous issue of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending to bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes generally oppressive in some instances have confiscated the entire income of property and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country.

The noble motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations, once unnaturally estranged, on the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform of the "Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war," but in aid of a result so beneficent the moral influence of every good citizen as well as every governmental authority ought to be exerted, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will among citizens, whatever their race or color who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and the constitution of our country clothe its Chief Magistrate, to protect all its citizens, whatever the former condition, in every political and personal right.

CURRENCY REFORM.

"Reform is necessary," declares the St. Louis Convention, "to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor," and it goes on to "demand a judicious system of preparation—by public economies, by official retrenchment, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon too assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment." The object demanded by the convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal-tender notes of the United States. That would not only "restore the public credit and maintain the national honor," but it would "establish a sound currency for the people." The methods by which this object is to be attained, are disclosed by what the convention demanded for the future and by what it denounced in the past.

BANK NOTE RESUMPTION.

Resumption of specie payment by the government of the United States on its Legal-tender notes would establish specie payment by all the banks on all their notes. The official statement made on the 12th of May shows that the amount of the bank notes was $300,000,000, less $20,000,000 held by themselves. Against these $280,000,000 of notes the banks held $141,000,000 of legal tender notes, or a little more than 50 per cent. of their amount. But they also held on deposit in the Federal Treasury as security for these notes, bonds of the United States worth in gold about $300,000,000, available and current in all the foreign money markets. In resuming, the banks, even if it were possible to all their notes to be presented for payment, would have $60,000,000 of specie funds to pay $280,000,000 of notes, without contracting their loans to their customers or calling out any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks undertaking to resume have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers the means to redeem excessive issues and to provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is therefore often associated with the process of resumption, but the conditions which caused distress in this former instance do not now exist. The government has only to make good its own promises and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The government is therefore the sole delinquent.

LEGAL-TENDER RESUMPTION.

The amount of the legal-tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than $370,000,000, besides $34,000,000 of fractional currency. How shall the government make these notes at all times as good as specie? It has to provide in reference to the mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin adequate to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of international balances, and as a guaranty against transient drains artificially created by panic or by speculation. It has also to provide for the payment in coin of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such inconsiderable portions of the legal tenders as individuals may from time to time desire to convert for special use or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money.

RESUMPTION NOT DIFFICULT.

To make the coin now in the Treasury available for the objects of this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise, does not seem to me a work of difficulty. If wisely planned, and discreetly pursued it ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country. It should tend, on the contrary, to a revival of hope and confidence. The coin in the Treasury on the 30th of June, including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to $74,000,000. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of the country for these eleven years from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1877, averaging nearly $76,000,000 a year, was $382,000,000 in the whole period, of which $617,000,000 were the product of our own mines. To amass the requisite quantity by intercepting from the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad, without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge and judgment. With respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use, and which, in order to save interest, will be returned for redemption, they can either be paid or they can be funded. Whether they continue as currency or be absorbed into the vast mass of securities held as investments, is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form, and the government to agree to pay on them a rate of interest, making them pay as desirable investments, they would cease to circulate, and take their place with government, State, municipal and other corporate and private bonds, of which thousands of millions exist among us. In the perfect ease with which they can be changed from currency into investments lies the only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general measures intended to remove a clearly-ascertained surplus—that is, the withdrawal of any which are not a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischievous would be any measure which affects the public imagination with the fear of any apprehended scarcity. In a community where credit is so much used fluctuations of value and vicissitudes in business are largely caused by the temporary defence to the beliefs of men, even before those beliefs can conform to ascertained realities.

AMOUNT OF NECESSARY CURRENCY.

The amount of currency at a given time cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed on conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it which seemed to be durable happened at the beginning of the civil war by a substituted use of currency in place of individual credits. It varies with certain states of business. It fluctuates with considerable regularity at different seasons of the year. In the autumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits by which to make their purchases and want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent, of the whole volume, and if a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to have been on hand at the money centres; a scarcity of currency ensues and also a stringency in the loan market. It was in reference to such experience that, in a discussion of this subject, in my annual message to the New York Legislature, of January 5, 1875, the suggestion was made that "the Federal Government is bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the public do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. The system should positively allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow according to the ever changing wants of business. It should imitate as closely as possible the natural laws of trade, which it has superseded by artificial contrivances, and in a similar discussion in my message of January 4, 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected "by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of currency self-adjusting during all the process without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, and without exciting the public imagination with alarm which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit, and disturb the natural operations of business.

MEANS OF RESUMPTION.

Public economies, official retrenchments and wise financiers are the means which the St. Louis Convention indicate as provision for reserves and redemptions. The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the government below its income, for that imposes no new charge on the people. If, however, the imprudence and waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues oblige us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchments by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt, $985,000,000 bear interest at 6 per cent, in gold, and $712,000,000 at five per cent, in gold; the average interest 5,58 per cent. A financial policy which should secure the highest credit wisely availed of ought gradually to obtain reduction of one per cent, in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent, on the average would be $17,000,000 a year in gold; that saving regularly invested at four and a half per cent, would in less than thirty-eight years extinguish the principal. The whole $17,000,000 of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone without cost to the people.

PROPER TIME FOR RESUMPTION.

The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time at which such a resumption can be brought about is the best. Even when the preparations shall have been matured, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce and the condition of the exchanges with other nations. The specific measures and the actual date are matters of detail having reference to the ever-changing conditions that belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer about starting from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a counsel over his ocean chart, and fix an angle by which to lash the rudder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and the winds, a human hand must be on the helm to feel the currents, day by day, and guide by a master's eye them.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION.

Such preparations are everything. Without them a legislative command fixing a day an official promise fixing a day, are shams. They are worse, they are a snare and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men, whose judgment will, at least, sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a commandership—a promise without preparation—would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress. The act of Congress of the 14th of January, 1875, enacted that on and after the first of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the legal-tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York. It authorized the Secretary to prepare and provide for such resumption of specie payment by the use of any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing in his discretion certain classes of bonds.

More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the President have continued ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus applicable to this purpose. The coin in the Treasury claimed to belong to the government had, on the 30th of June, fallen to less than $45,000,000, as against $89,000,000 on the first of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the Treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds. The legislative command, the official promise fixing a day for resumption, have thus far been barren. No practical preparations towards resumption have been made. There has been no progress, but there have been steps backward. There is no recognancy in the operations of government; the homely maxims of everyday life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise or his profession as to the value of the old promise would alike provoke derision.

RESUMPTION PLAN OF THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

The St. Louis platform regards the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes; it denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption; it denounces the conduct which during eleven years of peace has made no advances toward resumption, no preparations for resumption, but, instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. And having first denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces that barren promise as a hindrance to resumption. It then demands its repeal and also demands the establishment of a judicious system of preparation for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a system of preparation, without the promise of a day, for the worthless promise of a day without a system of preparation would be the gain of the substance of redemption in exchange for its shadow. Nor is the denunciation unmerited of that improvidence which in the eleven years since the peace has consumed $450,000,000; and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and stable currency. Two and a half per cent. on the expenditure of these eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the additional coin needful to a resumption.

RELIEF TO BUSINESS DISTRESS.

The distress now felt by the people in all their business and industries, though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our government, has been greatly aggravated by the mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing, because they are unable to make any calculation on which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant does not buy for the future consumption of his customers. The manufacturer dares not make facilities which may not refund his outlays; he shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise, who have credit or securities to pledge, will not borrow. Consumption has fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many things are under their range in frugal, specie-paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks unused. A year and a half ago the legal tenders were at their largest volume, and the twelve millions since retired have been replaced by fresh issues of fifteen millions of bank notes. In the meantime the banks have been surrendering about four millions a month, because they cannot find a profitable use for so many of their notes. The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions. An insincere policy increases distrust; an unstable policy increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well-founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return.

The St. Louis Convention concludes its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its conviction as to the practicable results of the system of preparations. It demands, it says:

"We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit, by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system inspiring general confidence, would from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harrassed industries, set in motion the whole of commerce and restore employment to labor and union in all its natural sources."

The government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe processes, tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the executive office I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been or may be invested by Congress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result,

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and its efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the public business may not be "a prize fought for at the ballot-box, a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ." The convention wisely added that "reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representives, Cabinet officers; these and all others in authority are the people's servants; their offices are not a private perquisite, they are a public trust." Two evils infest the official service of the Federal Government. One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office-holders, who are in truth but the servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied, the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of office-holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud and malversation of the public funds, from the high places of power to the lowest, have overspread the whole service like a leprosy. The other evil is the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries governing the caucuses and dictating the nominations of their own party and attempting to carry the elections of the people by undue influence and by immense corruption funds, systematically collected from the salaries or fees of office holders. The official class in other countries, sometimes by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses, even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic power, capable of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion and of resisting an easy change of administration, until misgovernment becomes intolerable and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civic revolution. The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and displace untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interest in an honest, skilful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the personal aggrandizement of the incumbents.

After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and, finally, to the patient, careful organization of a better civil service system under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved confidence and fidelity. While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectation if I withheld here the expression of my conviction tha no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectively delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged.

CONCLUSION.

Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree during all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust it was in order to consummat a reform to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal Administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To General John A. McClernand, Chairman; General W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. J. Abbott, Hon. H. J. Spannhorst, Hon. H. J. Redfield, Hon. F. S. Lyon and others, Committee, etc.

At a regular stated meeting of Mifflin Council No, 250 O. U. A. M. held August 8th 1876, the following resolutions of respect and condolence were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, it has pleased almighty God in his wise dispensation of Providence to remove from among us, our beloved brother E. A. Kelchner, who has been a member of our Council since its organization, be it therefore *Resolved*, That in the death of brother Kelchner we have lost a brother who, by his general disposition, generosity of manners and general deportment of character had made himself a shining light in our order and was looked up to and respected, *Resolved*, That as the place made vacant among us by the death of brother Kelchner, cannot be filled yet we with willingness bow to the will beloved one upon whom we most affectionately dote. *Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of the deceased, in the great affliction, *Resolved*, That the members of Mifflin Counsel No, 250 as a mark of respect to our deceased brother wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days, *Resolved*, That these resolutions be printed in two county papers and that a copy of the same be engrossed and presented to the family of the deceasdl.

H. D. Windersteen
A. S. Beninger
A. C. Millard } Committee

FOR PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW—S. B. WILSON.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1	Robert P. Steel	15	J. R. Mecollum
2	George R. Bell	16	F. W. Knox
3	Wm. H. Wright	17	John H. Uhl
4	Thomas S. Gaskill	18	Thomas Bower
5	John Morgan	19	David Small
6	J. A. Morrison	20	Sebastian Wimmer
7	Col. O. Jones	21	James A. Jindell
8	Wm. K. Hawk	22	John B. Guthrie
9	Joel L. Lightner	23	R. M. Gibson
10	H. T. Trumbauer	24	David L. Morris
11	Geo. R. Rowland	25	R. E. Brown
12	John Nealon	26	Thomas W. Grayson
13	J. R. McCamant	27	Benjamin F. Morris
14	Daniel B Goas		

County Officers.

STATE SENATOR,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY.

REPRESENTATIVES,
E. J. McHENRY,
of Fishingcreek.
DAVID S. BROWN,
of Main.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
F. L. SHUMAN,
of Catawissa.
ISAAC K. KRICKBAUM,
of Benton.

SHERIFF,
JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
of Bloomsburg.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
ELI ROBBINS,
of Fishingcreek.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Benton—W. H. Smith.
Berwick—W. T. Snyder.
Bloomsburg E.—W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg W.—H. W. McReynolds.
Briarcreek—Wm. Lamon.
Catawissa—E. M. Tewksbury.
Centralia—Manus McBrearty.
Centre—H. A. Schweppenheiser.
Conyngham N.—Niel Lenihan.
Conyngham S.—Peter Luby.
Franklin—Jacob Knittle.
Greenwood—G. W. Utt.
Hemlock—Wm. Girton.
Jackson—Wm. L. Manning.
Locust—Wm. H. Reinbold.
Madison—Conrad Kramer.
Main—W. T. Shuman.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery.
Montour—J. S. Gordon.
Mt. Pleasant—A. T. Ikeler.
Orange—Abraham White.
Pine—W. Karshner.
Roaringcreek—J. B. Klinger.
Scott—O. P. Ent.
Sugarloaf—E. S. Fritz.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.35
Rye "	.90
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloversead	5.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.23
Eggs	.15
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.35
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.16
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00	per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 4.25	"
No. 6 " "	$ 3.50	"
Breaker and Lump on Wharf	$ 4.00	"
Limestone "	$ 2.00	"

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.—Almost every day the papers chronicle the suicide of some poor unfortunate whose mind has been enfeebled by dyspepsia, over whose earthly horizon a heavy gloom has gathered from the untold and untellable agonies of this cruel complaint. Dyspepsia is one of the most depressing diseases afflicting humanity. It is cosmopolitan in its nature—no country is exempt from its visitations, no family free from its attacks. There is a balm in Gilead; it comes in the shape of the Peruvian Syrup. For years it has been scattering its blessings abroad. There is, probably, no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the Peruvian Syrup as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of many of our first citizens prove.

NEW ADEVRTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between B. F. Driesbach and E. P. Bender of Van Camp, Columbia county is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by the undersigned who is to pay all bills, and collect all book accounts and notes due the firm.

Aug. 11th 3w. B. F. DRIESBACH

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg at one o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1876.

All that certain real estate situate in the town of Benton, Benton twp., Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by Benjamin McHenry, on the west by B. McHenry and Evergreen, on the east by public road, and on the south by an alley, containing three quarters of an acre, whereon are erected a dwelling house, store house, barn and outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Hecock.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, all that certain piece of land situate in Briarcreek twp., Columbia county, adjoining lands of John Van Fleet on the north Archibald Fowler on the south, William Kline on the west, and Daniel Sibert on the east; containing Thirty Acres, more or less; whereon are erected a one and a half story hotel, a shed and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Linden with notice to terre tenants.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, all that certain plantation and tract of land situate in the township of Franklin, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Wm. G. Fisher, on the east by land of Daniel Hess and Geo. W. Fenstermaker, on the south by land of Jacob Knittle and land of Valentine Voungal, and on the west by land of Wm. Watts, Benjamin Ford, and E. Mettler, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres and fifty-two perches, more or less, of which there are about one hundred acres more or less under cultivation. There is a good two and one and a half stories high, a good frame barn, and other outbuildings with apple orchard and other fruit trees, etc.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Peter G. Campbell.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, all that certain tract of land situate in Roaringcreek twp., Columbia Co., bounded and described as follows: North by land of Elijah Yocum, west by land of Yocum & Hower, south by lands of Elijah Hower, and east by Wm. Osborn, containing 3 acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house, a frame and log stable.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Buck.

ALSO,

At the same time and place all that certain real estate situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: On the south by a public road, on the west by an alley or street, north by a public road, on the east by an alley or street, on which are erected a frame tavern stand, a frame stable and outbuildings, with the appurtenances. Said land is 150 feet front by 150 in depth being three lots in Glen City in the township and county aforesaid.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Stephen Woodring.

ALSO,

At the same time and place all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by Locust Avenue, on the east by Mill street, on the south by property of Geo. McElhany, on the west by Locust Avenue, and on the east by an alley, said lot being 75 feet front, 150 in depth, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling.

ALSO,

One other lot situate in said borough of Centralia, bounded on the south by property of William Peiffer, on the west by an alley, on the north by property of Wm Chapman, on the east by Locust Avenue, whereon is erected a two and a half story frame building with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Stephen Thomas.

ALSO.

At the same time and place all that certain real estate situate in Mifflin twp., Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the public road at the corner land of Sam'l Snyder, thence by said Snyder and the heirs of Jacob Yohe, deceased, south seventy-two degrees east 51 and 4 tenth perches to a chestnut by lands of John R. Yohe, south 24 degrees, west 49 perches to a stone, thence south 78 and three quarter degrees, west 96 perches to a stone, thence south 18 and 3 quarter degrees west 21 perches to a stone, thence south 9½ degrees east 3 and nine tenth perches to stone, thence south 18½ degrees west ten perches to a stone, thence by lands of Wm. Yohe, south 71½ degrees east 41 and 5 tenth perches to a stone in line of Abraham Schweppenheiser, thence by the same south 18½ degrees west 88 and four tenth perches to a stone, thence by lands and land of Michael Grover's heirs, north 54 and a half degrees west 85 perches to a stone in line of John Aten, thence by the same and land of Isaac Schweppenheiser and Daniel Houck, north 14 degrees east 64 and four-tenth perches to a stone, thence by said Houck north 6 degrees west twelve perches, thence by said Houck and Peter Hartman north 24½ degrees east 58 and 2 tenth perches, thence by said road north 62 degrees, west 8-10 of a perch thence by the same north 22 degrees east 21 perches; thence by the same north 15 degrees east 29 and 4-10 perches to the place of beginning; containing seventy eight acres and 58 perches, strict measure, on which are erected a frame grist and saw mill, two dwelling houses, and bank barn, wagon shed and other outbuildings with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Maurer.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, all that real estate situate in the township of Orange and bounded on the west by Fishingcreek, on the east by Nathan Fleckenstein, on the north by Thomas Hutchens, on the south by Peter Pealer, containing sixty-six acres more or less on which are erected a one and a half story house and barn, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Yeager and Elizabeth Payden.

ALSO,

At the same time and place all that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Scott twp., Col. Co., bounded and described as follows: On the east by a public road leading from Lightstreet to Espy, on the south by Moore Creveling, Jacob Mellick and Leoni Melick, west by public road and north by Robert Stiff: containing seventy-four acres more or less, whereon are erected a two-story brick house, bank barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph R. Vandersilice.

ALSO,

At the same time and place all that certain plantation piece or parcel of land situate in Beaver township; bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner on line of lands of Gideon Gensell, thence south seventy-eight degrees west, two hundred and forty-five perches to a chestnut oak, thence north thirty-eight degrees east forty perches to a white oak, thence north eighty-two degrees east to said line or lands of Gideon Gensell, thence along said line or land north ten degrees west to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres, more or less.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Fisher, Jr.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows viz: Beginning at a buttonwood corner of lots number three, four and five, on the north-west bank of Fishingcreek near the foot bridge, thence by the creek, north twenty three and one half degrees east, ninety perches along lot number five to a corner, thence by the same north forty-one degrees west thirty-five perches to a corner in line of lands of William Stucker, thence by said land south seventy degrees west seventy perches to public road, thence north eighty-nine degrees west, sixty three perches along lot number six to a stake, thence along lot number two south forty-one degrees east one hundred and ninety-two and five tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy seven acres and one hundred and forty perches it being the same premises which Samuel C. Phillips and Rosetta Phillips his wife by indenture bearing date the 6th day of February A. D. 1872.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.48 A. M.	7.34 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.58 P. M
Express Train	1.48 P. M.	11.53 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	SOUTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

A long list of Sheriff's sales appear this week.

Ex-Speaker Patterson, of Allegheny, was defeated by the Democrats for renomination. Served him right.

Deputy Sheriff Bidleman, though somewhat lame yet, is able to attend to the duties of his office.

Camp meeting is in session at Mountain Grove, and quite a large number of our citizens are in attendance.

The annual examination of teachers for North Union township, Schuylkill county, will be held on Friday, the 25th day of August.

We print on the second page the acceptance of Gov. Tilden. It is an able and exhaustive review of the political situation and ought to be read by every one.

Slabtown Council, No. 343 O. U. A. M., and invited Orders, propose, if the day is fair, to have a parade and festival at Snyder's grove, near Numidia, on Friday, August 25th. A good time is expected, and all are invited.

Owing to the fact that the vestry of his present parish would not accept his resignation, the Rev. H. S. Getz did not reach here last week as was expected, and consequently the Episcopal church was closed again on Sunday last.

Gov. Tilden's letter of acceptance, the proceedings of our County Convention, and a quantity of legal advertising, take up so much of our space that we cannot give the usual notices of our candidates until next week.

Henry Swank, of Davidson, Sullivan county, caught a bear in a trap on the night of the 3d inst. Bruin had been helping himself pretty liberally to Mr. Swank's sheep, and so the trap was set with the above result. It took five shots to kill the animal.

Elder L. B. Hyatt, of Plymouth, Luzerne Co., will preach for the Church of Christ in Bloomsburg, in the brick chapel on Rock street east of Iron, next Lord's day, August 13, 1875, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The public are invited to attend.

Hon. E. J. McHenry was renominated for Representative without opposition, he being the only candidate on this side of the river. The popular vote for him was heavy. The high estimation in which he is held by the people is merited.

The Democrats of Columbia county yesterday had a tie on Congress in convention between Mr. Brockway and Mr. Megargell, and compromised by making two small bites of the cherry, giving each man one conferee and his wits to win the odd one.—*Phila. Times.*

The Berwick Company of the National Guards got off in fine style last Friday *en route* for the Grand Encampment on the Centennial grounds. The company is a veteran one and will do credit to the County and the organization. We hope their sojourn in Philadelphia will be pleasant and profitable.

Amos B. Appleman, of Columbia Co., was released from jail on application to United States Commissioner Gamble. The prisoner was sentenced for three months from April 1st for illicit distilling, in addition to a fine. The sentence having expired the prisoner was discharged under the insolvent act.—*Sun.*

A game of base ball at the Muncy Trotting Park, Saturday afternoon last, between the Crickets of this place and a Bloomsburg nine, resulted in a victory for the Crickets by a score of 14 to 6. The Bloomsburg boys play ball very well, but a strict regard for the truth compels us to say that their singing is horrible.—*Muncy Luminary.*

The Standing Committee met on Tuesday afternoon and organized by selecting Warren J. Buckalew for Chairman and O. P. Ent for Secretary. The prospects of the campaign were discussed, and the Chairman was authorized to select a sub-committee of five to expedite the business of the Standing Committee. The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

A representative of the COLUMBIAN will visit Light Street, Orangeville, Benton, Rohrsburg and other neighboring towns next week for the purpose of collecting money due for subscriptions, advertising and job work. He will also solicit subscriptions to the Campaign COLUMBIAN at 50 cents from now until December 1st. Persons desiring any job word will save a trip to Bloomsburg by calling on him.

The election of Delegates to the Democratic County Convention on last Saturday afternoon created some little excitement, although every thing passed off quietly. Of course, there were some dissatisfied ones, who began to talk about being *cheated* before the votes were counted. But we are used to that here. There are certain irrepressible parties who are always beaten, but it is more consoling to feel *cheated* than to feel *defeated*.

Some good farmers are poor lawyers, and some lawyers are good gardeners. A certain legal gentleman of our acquaintance while enjoying the lull in business incident to this season of the year, for the sake of recreation concluded to make his own garden. Having procured the necessary implements he prepared to raise some celery. With his coat quietly hanging on his neighbor's picket fence and with bared arms he threw the earth up with the sweat of his brow and a shovel, and dug two trenches of precisely the proper length, breadth and thickness, which being done he planted his celery. Day by day he watched and watered his trenches and when the tips of the plants made their appearance he hailed their coming with delight; but as they increased in size he wondered at their queer shape, and finally, upon close examination, was considerably chagrinned to find he had two trenches full of—carrots.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

On Friday morning last as a gravel train was coming up the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road, an axle of one of the gravel cars broke in crossing the Irondale track. The train was running rapidly and could not be stopped at once, and the men on the car knew that their only chance was in jumping. Peter Downes, of Bloomsburg, jumped and had his leg broken in two places. A young man by the name of Shultz was also injured. A. E. Kelchner, of Mifflin, attempted to jump, but in so doing caught his clothes and was drawn back between the cars. In this position he was dragged for fifty feet when he fell on the track and four cars passed over him. His skull was crushed and his left leg nearly severed from the body, killing him instantly. His mangled remains were taken home on the afternoon train. We are informed that he leaves a wife and seven children. One grown son was on the train at the time of his death.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning last the unusual excitement on the street indicated that something of importance was about to take place, and by ten o'clock a large crowd had assembled.

At eleven o'clock the Convention assembled at the Opera House and was called to order by Warren J. Buckalew, Chairman of the Standing Committee. On motion of E. F. Zarr, Esq., Hon. C. R. Buckalew was elected President of the Convention. On motion of E. M. Tewksbury Col. J. G. Freeze, Allen Mann and Isaiah Bower, Esqs., were elected Secretaries. The returns from the various townships were then handed in, and the following delegates responded:

Beaver—Allen Mann, Isaac Klingerman, N. Bredbender.

Benton—Reuben Gibbons, T. B. Cole, Russel Karns.

Berwick—Isaiah Bower, J. G. Jacoby.

Bloom E.—B. F. Zarr, C. R. Buckalew, D. McDonald, John Beaghem.

Bloom W.—Stephen Knorr, J. G. Freeze.

Briarcreek—Levi Shafer, Lewis Deitterick.

Catawissa—M. V. B. Kline, John Kiefer, E. M. Tewksbury.

Centralia—Thos. Gerity, Manus McBrearty.

Centre—John Weiss, Ed. Hartman, Allen Shellhammer.

Conyngham, N.—Bryan, Kane, Thomas Chapman, Chas. Dougherty.

Conyngham S.—John Crane, John Monroe.

Fishing Creek—Cyrus Robbins, Frank Wolf, B. F. Edgar, John Dreseher,

Franklin—Jesse John, J. C. Knittle.

Greenwood—Wm. Davis, Clinton Dewitt, I. A. Dewitt.

Hemlock—Aaron Smith, Seth Shoemaker, Wm. Girton.

Jackson—Moses Savage, J. H. Fritz.

Locust—D. S. Hetwig, Dan. Houck, Jacob Long, Charles Miller.

Madison—Sam. Farnsworth, D. A. Watson, J. Welliver.

Main—W. T. Shuman, Reuben Shuman.

Mifflin—Abraham Schweppenheiser, A. J. Berninger, Adam Miller.

Montour—John Gordon, Jackson Walter.

Mt. Pleasant—Jos. Ikeler, Amos Wanich.

Orange—Abner Welsh, A. B. Herring.

Pine—John Fowler, John Bruner.

Roaring Creed—N. Houck, Wm. Houck.

Scott—J. S. Bachman, T. W. Hartman.

Sugarloaf—B. F. Peterman, A. R. Fritz, A. L. Fritz.

Col. Freeze, from the Committee on Rules appointed at a former Convention, reported the following amendments of the Rules, in part conformed to the Committee report as heretofore published in the COLUMBIAN:

1. The arrangement of the Rules under appropriate heads shall be as proposed by the Committee.

2. The fifth Rule shall be more clearly expressed, as proposed by the Committee, and the last clause of the eighth Rule shall be struck out.

3. Instructions shall be recorded and announced from the returns as votes given; uninstructed votes to which a district shall be entitled, shall be cast by its delegation, each member of which shall have an equal voting power upon the nomination.

4. A tie in the election of delegates shall be determined by lot; a tie upon instructions from a district by dividing the vote; and upon a nomination in Convention by preferring the candidate having the highest popular vote in the County.

5. Instructions shall be required upon county nominations for which candidates are announced in the newspapers, except for Coroner, Surveyor and Auditors—and delegates without such instructions shall not be permitted to vote.

6. Votes less in number than a number sufficient to elect a delegate cannot instruct: But instructions may be given for a second choice as well as a first, but only expressly and not constructively; and all nominations made or votes given in violation of instructions shall be void.

7. In Rule XIV. insert "second vote" instead of "fourth vote," in regard to striking off names lowest in vote.

At the suggestion of Mr. Tewksbury, of Catawissa, the following construction of the Rules was added to the report, to wit: "No candidate having one-fourth of the instructed vote shall be allowed to withdraw his name, but shall be subject to these Rules."

The reported amendments with this addition were then adopted by the Convention, on a division by a vote of 32 to 10.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at half past one o'clock. Upon reassembling pursuant to adjournment, the returns upon the Congressional nomination were read, and were as follows:

CONGRESS.

	Brockway.	*Megargell.*	*B.*	*M.*
Beaver	77	66	2	1
Benton	71	107	1	2
Berwick	11	25	2	
Bloomsburg E.	159	22	4	
Bloomsburg W.	72	12	2	
Briarcreek	35	38	1	1
Catawissa	36	83	1	2
Centralia	148		2	
Centre	40	75	1	2
Conyngham N.	173		3	
Conyngham S.	103		2	
Fishingcreek	76	120	1	3
Franklin	20	16	1	1
Greenwood	20	114	3	3
Hemlock	73	23	3	
Jackson	17	58		2
Locust	124	41	3	1
Madison	72	84	1	2
Main	43	70	1	1
Mifflin	72	96	1	2
Montour	57	14	2	
Mt. Pleasant	4	40		2
Orange	3	91		2
Pine	9	28		2
Roaringcreek	21	14	1	1
Scott	49	58	1	1
Sugarloaf	45	47	1	2
	1628	1342	35	35

There being a tie in the Convention vote upon Instructions, there was no nomination.

Col. Freeze moved that the person who received the highest popular vote should be declared the nominee. E. M. Tewksbury, of Catawissa, moved to amend by adding the following: "*Provided*, that the tickets polled at the delegation election be produced and counted." The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 38 to 29. The motion as amended was then lost. Abner Welsh, of Orange, moved that Congressional Conferees be appointed, and Col. Freeze amended by adding that they be instructed to vote for Capt. Brockway, all of which was ruled out of order by the Chair. Col. Freeze then moved that the Congressional question be postponed for the present, which was agreed to.

The next nomination being for Senator, B. F. Zarr offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That John G. Freeze and Cyrus B McHenry be appointed Senatorial Conferees to meet similar Conferees from other counties of this Senatorial District and nominate a candidate for State Senator, with instructions to support Charles G. Barkley.

REPRESENTATIVE.

The vote on instructions for Member was reported as follows:

E. J. McHenry	66
D. S. Brown	35½
Wm. Bryson	16½
J. B. Knittle	22

McHenry was declared nominated.

The vote for the nomination of a second candidate for Representative being then reported according to instructions stood; Brown 32½, Bryson 16½, Knittle 21. The third and fourth reports of Convention votes were the same, when Mr. Bryson's name was struck off under the Rule. On the fifth vote, the Bryson votes being cast by the proper delegations, upon call the result was: for D. S. Brown, 36½ votes; for J. B. Knittle, 33½ votes; whereupon Mr. Brown was declared to be duly nominated.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

For the nomination of two Associate Judges, the votes by instruction were reported as follows: David Demott, 11; S. Gearhart, 2; L. A. German, 13; I. K. Krickbaum, 38; Jas. Lake, 15½; F. L. Shuman, 46½; and Samuel Snyder, 19. There being two nominations to be made and a total vote of 140, at least 47 votes were necessary to a nomination. After further reports of the vote unchanged, the name of Gearhart was struck off and his two votes cast for Snyder. The name of Demott being next struck off, his votes were cast as follows: for German 1, for Lake 8, for Shuman 1, and for Snyder 1. Whereupon Franklin L. Shuman, having received 47½ votes, was declared to be nominated. Upon the separate nomination of a second candidate for Associate Judge, names lowest in vote were successively struck off and votes instructed for them were cast by the proper district delegations for remaining candidates. On the third vote the result was: for Krickbaum 37, for Lake 32, and I. K. Krickbaum, of Benton, was declared nominated.

SHERIFF.

The vote upon instructions for Sheriff stood: Milton Charles 8, Henry Doak 5, Jno. K. Grotz 6, Jno. W. Hoffman 15½, H. D. Knorr 6, John Laycock 2, A. K. Smith 19, Samuel Smith 8½. After the fourth formal vote the following were the votes taken, lowest candidates being successively dropped and their votes cast by the proper delegations:

5th vote—Two votes from Laycock cast for Hoffman.

6th vote—Hoffman 21½, A. K. Smith 20, Samuel Smith 8½, Charles 8, Grotz 6, Knorr 6.

7th vote—Hoffman 31½, A. K. Smith 22, S. Smith 8½, Charles 8.

8th vote—Hoffman 32½, A. K. Smith 29, S. Smith 8½.

9th vote—Hoffman 40, A. K. Smith 30. Thereupon John W. Hoffman was declared duly nominated.

For Jury Commissioner several persons were named and votes taken, resulting in the choice of Eli Robbins, of Fishingcreek.

Upon resuming the question of the Congressional nomination, the following resolution, which had been agreed to by the parties interested, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That David Lowenberg and Isaiah Bower be two Congressional Conferees, with power to appoint a third, to meet other Congressional Conferees from this District, to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Democracy of the District for Congress at the coming election.

The Convention then adjourned.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council was held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday evening last, President David Lowenburg, and Councilmen Drinker, Jones, Helwig and Elwell present. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Chief of Police Woodward announced the removal from Town of Policeman, Adam Case. On motion of Mr. Elwell, seconded by Mr. Drinker James Thomas was appointed to fill the vacancy. Elijah Shutt presented a petition signed by 200 persons asking for the repeal of the ordinance forbidding cattle to run at large within certain limits, and stated that the same was signed by 175 who did not own cows. On motion of Mr. Drinker, seconded by Mr. Holmes, the petition was received and ordered filed. A communication from a citizen of Scott-town stating that all the residents were not putting down their pavements on proper grade was received and ordered filed. The statement of Street Commissioner Jacoby was presented showing the expenditures for the month of July to be $625.75. On motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Drinker, the statement was accepted and filed. On motion of Mr. Elwell, seconded by Mr. Drinker a committe of three was appointed, consisting of Elwell, Holmes and Jones, to examine the grade on the hill at the lower end of Second St. and report some way in which the pavement can be laid without injury to John Pursel's property. A building permit was given Wm. Rabb. On motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Drinker, a committee consisting of Jones, Drinker and Elwell was appointed to consider the expediency of opening an alley from 4th to 5th, between Market and Centre streets.

The following bills were allowed:

Gas Co., lamp posts for July,	$74 25
I. S. Kuhn, engine house rent,	50 00
Brockway & Elwell, printing,	10 50
Town Auditors, auditing statement,	15 00
Daniel Bryfogle, hauling cinder,	6 27

On motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Elwell, the Surveyor was directed to make a grade on East street from 7th to Canal street. On motion of Mr. Drinker, seconded by Mr. Jones, an order was drawn for $36.36 in favor of the Town Clerk for two months' salary.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Specialties in Medicine.

We publish on our eighth page a lengthy article describing the system of the noted specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he sets forth with considerable force and clearness his reasons for devoting his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also takes up the subject of diagnosis, methods of consultation and treatment, etc., and will be found to contain many valuable hints to invalids. Dr. Pierce is the author of a work which has already attained a large circulation—"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—containing some nine hundred numerously-illustrated pages, and devoted to medicine in all its branches, a work well calculated for the guidance and instruction of the people at large, and which may be had for $1.50 (postpaid) by addressing the author. Dr. Pierce has now been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his medicines, and the verdict, we are glad to know, has been universally favorable to both.—*Toledo Blade.*

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from disordered kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines such as constipation flatulence, inward piles fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sore eructations sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all druggists and dealers every where.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing Seat, Pin or Stomach Worms, call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches—if those Worms be removed, all other words can be readily dispensed with. Aug.

Have you tried Kirby's Wild Cherry Cough Balsam? A very palatable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, 76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

Rupture cured in from 30 to 90 days by the Triumph Truss Co., of 394 Bowery, N. Y., and over $1,000 for a rupture they cannot cure. See advertisement and end out of Truss in another column. Send 10 cents for descriptive book of Triumph Rupture-Cure. March12, 76-1

Business Notices

Important to Centennial Visiters.

If you are going to see the Centennial Exhibition with your wife and children, write to Bolton's Washington Hotel on Chestnut street above 8th, Philadelphia, and give the number of grown persons and children in your family and how long you propose to stay and get their prices.

If you are going with a party, society or lodge, do the same.

Washington Hotel with a wide Chestnut street front, only charges $3.00 per day, and $2.50 for supper, lodging and breakfast; and the Branch of the Washington, on the European plan, on Seventh street near Chestnut, only $1.00 for room, and there you can get a good meal for fifty cents if you desire it, or you can get your meals anywhere else you choose. Aug. J-6w

Selling Summer Goods at reduced prices at E. M. Knorr's.

That nice striped Silk Miss —— wears was purchased of I. W. Hartman.

Chickering Steinway Mathushek & Haines Bro., Pianos at Thomas Music Store Danville. July 21.-4w

McKinney's is headquarters for all kinds of boots and shoes.

Mason's Fruit Jars and Jelly Tumblers at M. M. Russell's.

For bargains go to E. M. Knorr's.

Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes, all widths and sizes, at McKinney's.

Syrups and Molasses at prices to suit the times at M. M. Russell's.

The largest line of Slippers is at McKinney's.

Sheet Music, Music Books and Musical Instruments generally in endless variety at Thomas Music Store, Danville. July 21.-4w

The Key-tone ahead. Ladies' Buttoned foxed Shoes for $2.50 at E. M. Knorr's.

Men's Lasting Boots very cheap at McKinney's.

Six good second-hand Pianos for sale at G. Thomas Music Store, Danville, ranging in prices from $125, to $250. July 21.-4w

Mrs. —— bought that new set of dishes at I. W. Hartman's for $3 75.

For Custom Made Boots go to E. M. Knorr's.

A full line of Tobaccos, at wholesale and retail at M. M. Russell's.

A full line of Green and Black Teas, of all qualities and prices at Russell's.

Mason & Hamlin, Geo. Woods, and the Celebrated Standard Organs at Thomas Music Store, Danville. July 21.-4w

REDUCTIONS IN COAL.

EXCELLENT TIME TO FILL YOUR COAL BINS.

C. W. Neal & Bro. offer their superior coal at the following extremely low prices viz:

No. 2, 3, & 4,	$3.80 per ton on wharf,	$4.15 del.	
" 5,	3.30 " " "	3.65	"
" 6,	2.25 " " "	2.60	"
To limeburners,	$2.00 per ton on wharf.		
Blacksmith's lump,	3.80 " " "		
Blacksmith's bituminous,	5.00 " " "		

20 cents for delivery of one-half ton or under

They will fill up coal-houses at $3.50 per ton for No. 5 delivered, and $4 per ton for No. 4, delivered. All prompt cash.

READ AND CONSIDER.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters are an economical, clean, certain and powerful remedy, surpassing in efficacy any known plaster, liniment or compound.

They are particularly effective, and will positively relieve and cure: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases, Stubborn Colds, Kidney Complaints and all diseases for which a porous plaster has been used, in an astonishing short time.

Capcine is the greatest medicine known. Capcine is superior to electricity and more certain.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters relieve at once and cure quickly. Try them. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.
May 19, 76 1y.

A NEW MUSTARD PLASTER.

The medical value of a mustard plaster is understood in every family. Much time is spent in preparing a poultice and often the mustard is of poor quality and will not act, causing great suffering. This trying inconvenience is now perfectly overcome by Benson's Prepared Mustard Plaster. It is a great improvement on the ordinary article. It is very clean and can be applied and removed without discoloring the clothing or soiling the skin. It does not deteriorate with age. It is always reliable, as only the best quality of mustard is used in its preparation. It is ready for use any moment, by simply dipping it in water. It is sold in half yard pieces at 25 cents per roll. If your druggist can not supply you send 25 cts to us.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
May 19 Pharmaceutical Chemists, N.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. COAL

A Double Danger Averted.

The inhabitant of a malarious region is threatened by a double danger. He is not only compelled to *breathe* miasma, but to *swallow* it, since it infects not only the atmosphere, but the water. The aerial poison threatens his system through the lungs and pores, the liquid through the stomach. Against this double peril there is but one protection, and that is to invigorate the entire body through the digestive and secretive organs. Ordinary tonics usually fail to accomplish this—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters never. In the tropics, where the diseases originated by malaria are of a far more malignant type than those originated by the same cause in the temperate zone, it enjoys immense and constantly increasing sales, and there is no portion of this continent where it is not the reigning specific for miasmatic fevers and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, proceeding from malaria and other causes. August 1mo

THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldes and best hernia surgeons in the world are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Co., 394 Bowery, N. Y., whose truss and supporter were awarded the metal at the late session of the Great American Institute Fair send 10 cents for their new book. May 19 '76 1y

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been at endily selling the Improved $20 Home stead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest.—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Maching, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machine that sell at four times the price. There is no making at any price agent or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The Homestead is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete for domestic use, $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H Kendall & Co., 636 Broadway, New York. May 5, 76 1y.

METHODS POINTS

METHODS OF BUSINESS POINTS OF ADVANTAGE

IN THE PURCHASE OF

CLOTHING

—AT—

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL,

To which we invite the Interested Attention and Careful Scrutiny of

—THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.—

METHODS:	POINTS:
WE have but One Price for All.	ONE Price means of necessity the Lowest Price.
WE receive Cash Payment from All.	CASH saves expense of collections and losses from bad debts.
WE give a Guarantee protecting All.	THE Guarantee protects the buyer who may not be a judge of goods.
WE Return Money when we cannot suit All.	We rely on immense sales and are satisfied with a very small percentage of profit.
WE buy our goods at first hands, in immense quantities, and at the lowest prices for Cash.	IT is easy to buy of us, since all are treated alike, no one getting favors that are denied to others.
WE manufacture with extreme care every garment we sell.	DICKERING and debate are done away by us, everybody gets our best without having to ask for it.
WE inspect every yard of goods that goes into our garments.	OUR large experience, capital and facilities we use for the people's benefit in lowering prices.
WE put a ticket on every garment, showing plainly its quality and price.	WE fill orders received by mail from all parts of the United States. Write for particulars.
WE cut off every item of unnecessary expenditure.	NOT a particle of risk run in buying of us. A child may buy as cheaply as a man.
WE employ first-class workmen in every department.	
WE give satisfaction to every purchaser or return the money.	

In addition to our Immense Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, we have a Magnificent Line of Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods, Shirts (of our own make) and Underwear, all at the Very Lowest Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH & MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

OF

STANDARD MANUFACTURE.

The Largest Assortment!
The Best in Quality!
The Lowest in Prices!
The Easiest Terms!

YOU WILL FIND AT

GOMER THOMAS' MUSIC STORE.
147 MILL STREET,
DANVILLE, PA.

July 21, 76.-1y.

WHOLESALE DRUG EMPORIUM.

Corner Main and Market Street

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been engaged in the

WHOLESALE DRUG

business for the past eight years would call the attention of country dealers to their large and varied stock.

They defy competition by any house in or out of the large cities.

Their stock consists of Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Spices, &c.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

BROWER'S BLOCK.

Where may be found a large stock of Surgical Instruments, Sponges, Chamois, Colognes, Perfumery and in fact everything kept in a well regulated retail Drug Store.

They are also Sole Manufacturers of the celebrate

OIL OF GLADNESS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

MOYER BROS.

May 19, 76.-tf

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S

and save one-third the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 102 Chambers street, N. Y., or MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio. May 12, 76-1y.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

All kinds and prices.

GREEN TEA AND BLACK TEA.

AT

J. H. MAIZE'S

MAMMOTH GROCERY.

Corner Main and Center Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Oct. 8, 1875.-tf.

GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depositary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy MILLER BROS.'

and save one-third the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio, N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 102 Chambers street, N. Y. May 12, 76-1y.

LAST NOTICE.

Persons indebted to H. L. Diefenbach for printing or subscription to the COLUMBIAN are hereby notified that his books have for several months past been in the hands of the undersigned for collection, and the settlement of the same must be promptly made. S. E. GRVES.

March 17-tf.

INSOLVENT'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Buell Fuller will present his application for a discharge under the Insolvent Laws to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county on the 4th day of September, 1876. Aug. 4-3w

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

25 FANCY CARDS 11 styles with name 10 cts. Agents wanted. J. B. Husted, Nassau, N. Y. Aug. 4, '76-4w d

AGENTS We have in press a new campaign book by a College Pres. L. L. D. Big pay, 50cts. will secure outfit and territory. E. B. THRAT, Pub., 805 Broadway, N. Y. Aug. 4.-4w d

AGENTS If you want the best selling article in the world and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. BRIDGE & CO., 167 Broadway, N. Y. Aug. 4.-4w d

GOV. HAYES His Life and PUBLIC SERVICES. Complete and reliable. Endorsed from official sources. Rare chance for agents. Secure territory at once. For circulars and terms address, QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa. Aug. 4.-4w d

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY

It sells faster than any other book. One agent sold 61 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to agents. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia. Aug. 4-4wd.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Companies in want of equipment and supplies, should deal direct with the manufacturer. Hats, Caps, Belts, Shirts, &c. The cheapest house in the business. Catalogues free. At the old firm of ANDERSON & JONES, 129 Grand St., N.Y. Aug. 4.-4w d

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES USE WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS

Put up only in BLUE BOXES.

A Tried and Sure Remedy.

For sale by druggists generally, and JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 4.-4w. d

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT, ARE THE BEST MADE the Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and Durability Unsurpassed. WATERS' ORGANS, Concerto, NEW ORCHESTRAL VESPER, CHAPEL, CLARIONA, ORCHESTRION CHIMES, and CENTENNIAL CONCERTO CHIMES, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The CONCERTO STOP is the IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE. The ORCHESTRION and CENTENNIAL ORGANS have two and one half octaves of bells tuned to perfect harmony with the reeds, and in Allegro passages, their effect is magical and electrifying. Warranted for SIX YEARS. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash. Monthly instalments received. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges etc. TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Second hand Pianos and Organs at GREAT BARGAINS. HORACE WATERS & SONS 481 Broadway, New York, Manufacturers and Dealers. General Agents for B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO., New Haven Ct. and SOLE and EXCLUSIVE Agents for the sale of their Organs in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Aug. 4.-4w d

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads.

$250 Reward for an incurable case. Dr. J. P. FITLER, being sworn, says: I graduated in 1835, appointed to Professor's chair 1859; have devoted 40 years exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, References, and Medical advice sent by mail, gratis. Address Dr. Fitler, 48 S. Fourth, Phila. Medicines at Druggists. July 21, '76.-4t. b & w

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.

PRINTING PRESSES from $1 to $350 SEND 10 CTS TO W.Y. EDWARDS, 36 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK. July 21, '76.-4w d.

CEDAR VATS AND TANKS.—for brewers, dyers, chemists, manufacturers and private dwellings. GEO. J. BURKHART & CO., June 9-48w. Buttonwood St., below Broad.

RUBBER GOODS of every description, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO. 734 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Agents National Rubber Co. June 9-48w.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

NEW REVISED EDITION.—150,000 articles, 3,000 engravings, and 18 splendid ma

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Vegetine

Is not a vile, poisonous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

Vegetine

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Vegetine

does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Vegetine

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

Vegetine

Instead of being a puffed up medicine has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

Vegetine

says a Boston physician, has no equal as a blood purifier. Pearling of the many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood ever discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

E. L. PETTENGILL.

Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE. She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility; and has been greatly benefitted.

THOS. GILMORE, 229½ Walnut St.

Feel Myself a New Man.

NATICK, MASS., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I've suffered for years. I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, JAN. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1584½ dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,

A. I. GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

TO H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

July 14,-1m.

COMPLETE BONE MANURE

FOR

Buckwheat and Fall Crops

For over 10 years this brand has held its reputation in contact with many competing fertilizers.

ONE GRADE ONLY.

No variety of names with accommodating scale of prices.

RECOMMENDED,

By farmers' clubs, agriculturists, planters and

FOR SALE BY

A. J. Albertson,	Rohrsburg.
H. L. Reay,	Rupert.
J. H. Seesholtz,	Catawissa.
Freas Bro's.,	Berwick.
E. The Ripple,	Danville.
C. W. Wodarop,	Riverside.

The following testimonial was received several years ago.

A FARMERS CLUB RECOMMENDS THE COMPLETE BONE MANURE AS THE BEST FERTILIZER IN USE.

Greenwood, Columbia Co., Oct 15th.

MESSRS. BREINIG & HELFRICH.

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned, having used your complete Bone Manure the past season, procured of your agent, A. J. Albertson, hereby affirm it to be the best fertilizer in use. We fully recommend it to farmers, for it is all that you claim for it Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM UNGER, H. E. MATHER, JOHN STANTON, A. DREIBELPEIN, GEO. GIRTON, A. S. FAIRMAN.

June 2 '76.-3m.

MARVINS STANDARD

FIRE BURGLAR

SAFES

COUNTER, PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK

SCALES

AGENTS WANTED
SEND FOR PRICE LIST

MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.

265 BROADWAY N. Y.
721 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA.
108 BANK ST. CLEVE. O.

March 31, '76.-1y.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.

No. 354 Bowery, New York,

TO WHOM WAS AWARDED THE

PREMIUM MEDAL

FOR THE

B-st Elastic Truss and Supporter

At the great American Institute Fair

(SESSION 1875.)

CURE RUPTURE IN FROM 30 TO 90 DAYS, AND OFFER $1,000 FOR A CASE THEY CANNOT CURE.

They employ a first-class Lady Surgeon. Terms Moderate. Cures Guaranteed. The usual discounts to Ladies of Husbandry. Examinations Free. Orders filled by mail. Send ten cents for Descriptive Book, to Dr. C. W. H. BURNHAM,

General superintendent.

(Branch Office 1315 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.")

Mar. 24, '76.-1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, two small lots, on each which are erected a frame dwelling house, stable and necessary outbuildings. Also four vacant lots, adjoining the above and of larger size. These lots are on the canal road near Stillwater, Fishing Creek township.

For terms apply to

May 5, '76.-6m. Wm. HEILER, Stillwater, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

A WONDERFUL ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the sights afforded by our city at the present time, which no one visiting the Centennial should fail to see, is Wanamaker's Mammoth Clothing Depot, Thirteenth and Market streets.

This is the largest establishment of its kind in the world, comprising, as it does, between two and three acres of store room on one floor, and containing on its hundreds of retail counters a stock of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Men's Furnishing Goods, valued at over one million of dollars. Some idea of the extent of business done at this giant establishment may be gathered from the fact that nearly two thousand hands are constantly employed in the different departments—of these five hundred being always in the store engaged in the capacity of clerks, salesmen, cutters, sewers, etc., etc.,

The business is all done on one floor, and is carried on in all its branches with the most perfect system. Everything works as smoothly as clockwork, for the simple reason that every employee in the manufacturing department has his specific work to perform, and a particular place to perform it in, while the clerks and salesmen are under strict discipline from the time they begin work in the morning until they leave their posts in the evening.

Visitors to this mammoth house are always welcome, and are treated with uniform courtesy and attention, whether they purchase or not. The different stages in the manufacture of clothing, from the reception of the fabrics in the piece, direct from the mills, down to the folding of the ready-made garments for exhibition on the counter, may be seen here to the best advantage, while the wonderful steam cutting-machines and other improved labor-saving appliances used in the tailoring-business, are constantly in operation.

The proprietor, Mr. John Wanamaker, is also the senior member of the firm of Wanamaker & Brown, of the celebrated Oak Hall Clothing Store, Sixth and Market streets, and of the house of John Wanamaker & Co., 818 and 820 Chestnut street, this city. These two establishments employ over a thousand hands, and do an immense business.

Mr. Wanamaker began business in 1861 with Mr. Brown, under the now famous firm name of Wanamaker & Brown. The business relation continued until Mr. Brown's death in 1868, when the entire busines passed into Mr. Wanamaker's hands and has since been carried on under his personal supervision with a degree of enterprise and success that has not only made his name a synonym of American goaheaditiveness, but has unabled him to build up a princely private fortune.—*Catholic Standard, Phila., July 29th, 1876*

Care and Feed of Fowls in Summer.

We have at this season to consider the feed for our fowls. Corn is usually the standard with farmers and amateurs. I like it in cold weather, but in warm weather I cannot get as many eggs by its use as I can with wheat, wheat bran, or even oats.

Wheat is splended feed at any season. I have often found that when I had fed wheat for some time and began to feed corn again that the chickens would after picking a few grains, stop and come up to me, and when I went to the next yard they would follow to the gate, as if they wanted something else.

Oats make a fair summer feed, and are worth per bushel, perhaps half as much as wheat. Wheat screenings, when from a merchant mill making a crack article of flour, are worth all they cost, but those from custom mills are not usually of much value.

Barley is invaluable for fattening fowls, those fed on it readily bringing 2 to 5 cents per pound more than those fattened on corn. It is, however, open to the same objections as corn as a summer feed.

Wheat bran is a fine summer feed, and if one can get that from which but one grade of middlings has been taken, it is the more valuable.

Corn and oat meal, mixed takes the place of corn meal as a feed for young chickens and other young fowl.

But the feed which we prefer to all others is as follows:—Boil two bushels of potatoes in a barrel kettle, and when the potatoes are done so as to crush easily, mash them well and add 40 pounds of bran and 20 of mixed corn and oat meal. The heat of the potatoes will cook the meal and bran well, and when cold it will cut like mush. It is the best possible feed for young fowls, and for old ones also.

Turnips may take the place of potatoes, and any medicine or stimulant required may be put in it. I usually give red pepper once a month in winter, and oftener if they flag in laying.—*A. M. Van Auken in Rural New Yorker.*

Patent Rights.

We cannot caution our young farmers too often about purchasing patent rights, township rights, or county rights. The country swarms with fluent, plausible talkers, and thousands of farmers have been beat by these unprincipled scoundrels that run through our country, not for the country's good, but to fleece the innocent. There are many travellers that do good in educating the farmers to the use of some useful implement, but those that only want to sell the right without supplying the article, are as a general thing, only a fraud. Manufacturers can purchase the patent right and make and supply you with anything that is worth having; such you may purchase from reliable manufacturers or dealers, but the township or county right that is offered to you, and on which you expect to make money, you will, in ninety nine cases out of one hundred, be sure to lose. When travelling last month, we met a person from the United States selling the right of an adjustable plough point, said to last four common ploughs; he, the vender, only wanted to find green farmers to purchase the right of township or counties; if it were worth a cent, some manufacturer would purchase it. You attend to the cultivation of your farms, leave the trading to manufacturers and traders. The more you interfere with other people's business, the more you neglect your own. To manage your farm right will take your energy. Leave trade and patent rights to others, but purchase the best implement from reliable sources. Purchase no county or township right however great may be the inducement. Buy what you really require. You do not require the township or county right of any thing.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

An Atkinson girl ate four pounds of wedding-cake in order that she might dream of her future husband. And now she says money wouldn't hire her to marry the man she saw in that dream.

In a column of receipts in an agricultural paper we find one for making "Belle Cake." Several slices of cucumber and a glass of ice water will make a nice stomach-ache, but the ingredients of the "Belle Cake" are entirely different.—*Norristown Herald.*

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

DR. SWAYNE,

The discoverer and compounder of the far-famed

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

and other valuable preparations, entered upon his professional career with the important advantage of a regular medical education in one of the oldest and best schools in Philadelphia, and, perhaps, in the world. He subsequently served a faithful term of practice in the Philadelphia Dispensary, and for many years attended in the Hospital. In these institutions he enjoyed the most ample opportunities of obtaining an insight into diseases in all their various forms, as well as for ascertaining the best methods of their treatment. In offering, therefore, to the people of the United States the fruits of his extensive professional experience in the medical compounds as the best results of his skill and observation, he feels that he is but proffering a boon to every family throughout the land, resting, as he does, confidently in the merits and efficatious virtue of the remedies he herewith commends. The vast amount of benefit done from all parts of the world has proven "DOCTOR SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY" the most efficacious remedy known, and it is admitted by our most eminent physicians, and all who have witnessed its wonderful healing properties. The WILD CHERRY in all ages of the world and in all countries where it is known has been justly celebrated for its wonderful medicinal qualities, but its great power to cure some of the worst and most distressing diseases among us was never fully ascertained until the experiments of that skilful physician, Dr. Swayne, had demonstrated its high adaptation, in combination with Pine Tree Tar, and other equally valuable vegetable ingredients, which chemically combined renders its action tenfold more certain and beneficial in curing all diseases of the throat, breast and lungs. DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY COMPOUND strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous and shattered constitution. If your druggist or storekeeper does not have it, do not be put off by any other remedy that may be offered, but send to us direct, and we will forward a half dozen to any address, freight paid, on receipt of the price, $1 per bottle, or $6 the half dozen. Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North SIXTH street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice.

Ask Your Druggist for Them.

Females and all who value health should never be without DR. SWAYNE'S TAR AND SARSAPARILLA PILLS, as they purify the blood, remove all obstructions, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek. Female irregularities are restored to a healthy condition. They are a certain cure for sick and Nervous Headache. As a Dinner Pill, nothing can exceed them; take one, two, or three, as may be found necessary; unlike others, they neither gripe, produce nausea, or any other unpleasant sensation, while they are as powerful as it is possible for a medicine to be and be harmless. These Pills cleanse out the disordered humors, enrich and purify the blood, remove all unhealthy bilious secretions of the stomach and bowels, causing a perfectly healthy state of the liver, and are undoubtedly the best cathartic and anti-bilious medicine yet discovered; and we are determined that the sick shall have them at a price within the means of the poorest (25 cents a box or 30 Pills.) If your druggist or storekeeper has not got them, do not be put off by any others that may be offered in their place, but send to us direct, and we will forward by mail, on receipt of the price, 25 cents a box or five boxes $1.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's Ointment,

Is particularly adapted to all forms of skin diseases. Cures even when all other remedies and treatment fail.

Cures Tetter,
Salt Rheum,
Barber's Itch,
Prarie Itch
Sore Heads,
Humors, Piles,
All Eruptions,
Scald Head,
Ringworm,
Pimples, Sores,
Army Itch,
Blotches, Scurvy,
Chronic Erysipelas of the face.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Seems to cure every case, leaving the skin smooth and clear without a blemish behind.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when in bed, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sore y afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending into the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Dr. Swayne & Son:—Gentlemen—The box of Ointment you sent me by mail cured me entirely of Itching Piles, which I suffered with for five years. Enclosed find fifty cents for another box for a friend of mine. ANDREW J. BEACH.

Farnswell Station, Loudon Co., Va.

Rev. Isaac Holland, Webster, Taylor county W. Va. writes:

November 20, 1875—I have been a sufferer from Itching Piles. I procured a box of your ointment last spring which gave me instant relief, and feel confident it will effect a permanent cure. Enclosed find fifty cents, for which please send me another box by mail.

An Eruption of 8 Years Standing.

I was troubled with an eruption of eight years itching, intolerable at times; tried many preparations without finding relief. Through the use of Swayne's All-Healing Ointment I am entirely cured. JOSEPH LAIBERT.

At Hortsman & Bros., 5th and Cherry, Phila.

I was entirely cured of Tetter

in its worst form by Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment, and shall be happy to explain my case to all who may call upon me. JAMES MCKINLEY, West End Hotel, 22d Street, below Lombard, Philadelphia.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, 50 cents a box.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of

SWAYNE'S PANACEA,

celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent causes development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood.

In particular to obtain the genuine, as prepared by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia. See that the name is spelled correctly, SWAYNE, as there are preparations of somewhat similar name in the market.

IS YOUR HAIR FALLING OUT

OR TURNING GRAY?

IF SO DO NOT FAIL TO USE

The most Reliable Hair Restorative ever Introduced to the American People For Restoring Gray Hair and Preventing Baldness. The great Luxury of the Dress-Room.

London Hair Color Restorer

1. It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2. It will make the hair grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will remove all dandruff and itching.
5. It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible.
6. It will preserve the original color to old age.
7. It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8. It will cure all diseases of the scalp.

75 Cents per Bottle,

3 bottles $1. Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

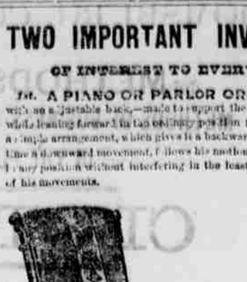
Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North sixth Street, Phila., Pa., sole proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JE 17 '76.-1y.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.



1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, allows his motions and supports him in every position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the jerking motion so many other furniture manufacturers call rocking. In fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

Aug. 11, 1876.-6m

BAUGH'S GROUND BONES,

ACIDS and CHEMICALS

FOR

FALL SEEDING.

—:o:—

Lower Prices,
Samples Sent Free,
Analysis Guaranteed.

EXAMINE AND CHOOSE

FROM THE FOLLOWING

Old Established Articles,

—:o:—

BAUGH'S

GROUND RAW BONES

Guaranteed Pure.

In bags on board of Cars at works at the following Cash Prices.

100 Tons and over,	$30 per Ton
50 " " to 99 Tons,	31 " "
30 " " 49 "	32 " "
15 " " 29 "	33 " "
1 " " 9 "	34 " "

This Bone is Ground Pure; is not steamed or baked, and the solid bone has not been selected from it.

BAUGH'S

SUPHER-PHOSPHATE

Made from Raw or Unburned Animal Bones.

Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.

We are now selling our Raw Bone Super-Phospate on the following

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia,	from 3 to 4 per cent.
Soluble and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid	" 9 " 11 " "
Phosphate of Lime, rendered soluble	" 23 " 24 " "

At NET Cash Wholesale Prices to Dealers and Farmers, F. O. B. in Philadelphia, as the following Low Prices:

100 Tons and over,	$35 per Ton, 2,000 lbs.
75 " to 99 Tons,	36 " " " "
50 " " 74 "	37 " " " "
30 " " 49 "	38 " " " "
10 " " 29 "	39 " " " "
1 " " 10 "	40 " " " "

Standard of Quality Strictly Maintained

While we announce a reduction in the price of our RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE, we would respectfully represent to dealers and farmers that its standard of quality has been strictly maintained. The proportions of soluble and precipitated Phosphoric Acid, and Ammonia have never been higher than they are in the article we are now selling to our customers. This statement we make as a binding guarantee.

BAUGH'S

ACIDULATED

Phosphate Rock,

Twelve Per Cent. Soluble and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid.

We believe

Our Acidulated Phosphate Rock

to be superior to most of the Acidulated Phosphate now in the market. Farmers that have used it for several seasons are well pleased with it, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing.

☞ N. B. One Dollar per Ton Additional on all Prices if shipped from Baltimore.

—o—

Chemical Supplies

OF ALL KINDS,

Always on hand, and sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

For pure and good Articles.

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

—o—

LAND PLASTER

We grind only from extra quality of Lump, and our brand has given the highest satisfaction for the last two years.—Price as low as any.

Send for Price Lists and Circulars.

BAUGH & SONS,

Manufacturers & Importers of

Fertilizers & Supplies,

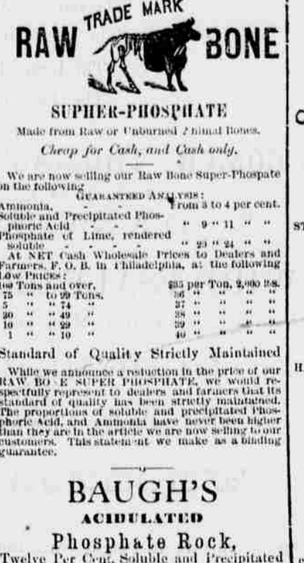
No. 20, S. Delaware Ave.,

PHILADELPHIA.

or

No. 103 South St., Baltimore.

July 21-2m.



Aug. 4, 76.-3w.

Verbatim Reporting.

TERMS: Actual travelling-, boarding-, and other expenses, five dollars a session, for taking the report; and ten cents a folio, (hundred words,) for writing out into long-hand.

Where the matter reported in one day equals or exceeds fifty folios, the five-dollar fee will be remitted, and the transcribing into long-hand charged at fifteen cents a folio; but, in all such cases, if fewer than fifty folios are purchased, the five dollars will be charged.

Address.—S. N. Walker, A. M., Court-stenographer, Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

Residence.—Iron street, between Third and Fourth.

Office.—With E. E. Orvis, Esq., Columbian-building; entrance opposite the east gate to the court-house yard, first floor, first door to right.

Office-hour, from twelve to one o'clock.

Feb 18, 1874-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and, handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

July 1, '75-tf.

ALBRECHT & CO.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS.

The ALBRECHT & CO. PIANOS are first-class in every respect, being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, Messrs. ALBRECHT & CO. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.

Messrs. ALBRECHT & Co. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHALK, FRANZ ABT, GUSTAVE SATTER, J. F. HIMMELSBACH, WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER and many other eminent artists, besides being able to refer to thousands of private purchasers, schools, seminaries, societies and teachers.

Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.

☞ For further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,

ALBRECHT & CO.

610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

July 14, 1876.-1y.

VULCAN IRON WORKS

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied. Oct. 8, 1875-tf

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. March 10, '76-1y.

Subscribe for the Campaign COLUMBIAN.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandizeing at his Old store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FOWKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard,

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 3, 1872—tf.

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble, file has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.*

Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

21,7-tf

ROLLINS & HOLMES

No. 17 Centre Street

Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters

MANUFACTURERS OF

TINWARE,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,

WINDOW CAPS,

AWNINGS,

Wire Trellises, &c. Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Baltimore Heaters, Low Down Grates, Mantels, PUMPS, Weather Strips, &c. Also

GAS FIXTURES

of the latest design. Special attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines of every description. Scales, Locks, Bell Hanging, Key Fitting, &c. Private Residences Heated by Steam at a small cost above Hot Air. Feb 26,'75—tf.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Caps, Capes & Torches

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

CUNNINGHAM & BILL,

MANUFACTURERS,

No. 204 Church Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

July 28, '76.-3m.

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK.

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIES' WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired.

STOCK OF

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

CLOSED OUT AT COST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct.30,'74—tf

CALIFORNIA

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, NORTHERN MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, NEBRASKA, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison & St. Paul Line

Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in southern and central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Kewaunbo, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our sleepers connect with the overland sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the east or south, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows:

FOR COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA, Two through trains daily, with Pullman palace drawing room and sleeping cars through to Council Bluffs.

FOR ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, two through trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached to both trains.

FOR GREEN BAY AND LAKE SUPERIOR, two trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

FOR MILWAUKEE, four through trains daily, Pullman cars on night trains, parlor chair cars on day trains.

FOR SPARTA AND WINONA and points in Minnesota, one through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

FOR DUBUQUE, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night trains.

FOR DUBUQUE AND LA CROSSE, via Clinton, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

FOR SIOUX CITY AND YANKTON, two trains daily, Pullman cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

FOR LAKE GENEVA, four trains daily.

FOR ROCKFORD, STERLING, KENOSHA, JANESVILLE, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No 415 Broadway; Boston office, 5 State Street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Supt, Chicago

Feb 4,'76-1y

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Meriden Britannia Company,

550 Broadway, New York.

The best Plated Spoons and Forks are those Silver Plated heaviest on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark.

1847 ROGERS BROTHERS—XII.

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver-Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to each grade of Plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz., as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply, and is plated 30 per cent. heavier than the ordinary market standard.

☞ First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited, from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair, 1875, inclusive.

March 10, '76.-6m.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591, *Broadway, New York.*

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,

ALBUMS, GRAPHOSCOPES & SUITABLE VIEWS.

Photographic Materials.

We are headquarters for everything in the way of

Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns,

Being Manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISER'S STEREOPTICON,
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN
PEOPLE'S LANTERN,

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference.

Feb 18,'76—3m

THE "MOODY SHIRT."

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Gentlemen desiring Shirts will please drop us a line and our Agent will call and get the measurement.

Factory No. 28 Lackawanna Avenue.

Address P. O. MOODY,

March 10,'76-1y Scranton, Pa.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

July 19, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUND